SAMPEL PERCUMA

Latihan Grammar Bahasa Inggeris SJKC Tahun 4 · 四年级英文语法

Set penuh: SJKC 全年笔记练习

四年级 Tahun 4

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KSSR Semakan Tahun 4 • 2026

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科目 Subjek	内容
华文 Bahasa Cina	14 单元 · 157 题 · 答案
国文 Bahasa Melayu	13 unit · 154 soalan · jawapan
英文 Bahasa Inggeris	12 units · 144 questions · answers
数学 Matematik	14 单元 · 160 题 · 答案(附算式)
科学 Sains	11 单元 · 142 题 · 答案
历史 Sejarah	13 单元 · 156 题 · 答案

使用方法：每个单元先读笔记，再做练习，最后对答案。每科的答案在该科最后。
Cara guna: baca nota, buat latihan, semak jawapan di hujung setiap subjek.

原创笔记与练习，按 KSSR Semakan 四年级课程编写。非官方课本或考卷。
Nota dan latihan asal mengikut KSSR Semakan Tahun 4. Bukan buku teks atau kertas rasmi KPM.

Unit 3 Food and Health — Countable & Uncountable, Quantifiers 可数与不可数、数量词

1. Countable and uncountable nouns 可数与不可数名词

Countable 可数 (a / an / numbers / -s)	Uncountable 不可数 (no a / an, no -s)
an apple → three apples a carrot → many carrots an egg, a biscuit, a sandwich, a vegetable	rice, bread, water, milk, sugar, salt, oil, butter, cheese, meat, juice, honey, flour, fruit (as food in general)

Uncountable nouns take a **singular verb**: The rice **is** hot. ✗ The rice are hot.

2. Containers and amounts 量词

a **glass** of water	a **cup** of tea	a **bowl** of soup	a **plate** of rice
a **slice** of bread	a **loaf** of bread	a **bottle** of oil	a **packet** of sugar
a **bar** of chocolate	a **carton** of milk	a **jar** of honey	a **tin / can** of sardines
a **kilogram** of flour	a **spoonful** of salt	a **piece** of cake	a **bunch** of bananas

Plural: two **glasses** of water, three **slices** of bread, two **loaves** of bread.

3. much / many / a lot of / a few / a little 数量词

With countable 可数	With uncountable 不可数	Both 两者
many eggs **a few** eggs (一些，几个) **How many** eggs?	**much** milk **a little** milk (一点) **How much** milk?	**a lot of / lots of** **some** (positive) **any** (questions / not)

much is mostly used in questions and negatives: How **much** sugar? There isn't **much** sugar.
In positive sentences we usually say **a lot of**: There is **a lot of** sugar in soft drinks.

4. Healthy habits 健康习惯

Eat **more** vegetables and fruit. Drink **plenty of** plain water. Eat **less** sugar, salt and oil. Eat **fewer** sweets and fried snacks.
(**less** + uncountable: less sugar; **fewer** + countable plural: fewer sweets.)

Food groups: carbohydrates 碳水化合物 (rice, bread, noodles) · protein 蛋白质 (fish, eggs, chicken, beans) · fruit and vegetables 水果蔬菜 (vitamins 维生素) · fats and sugar 脂肪与糖 (eat a little).

Tip 小贴士: If you can put a number in front of it (one, two, three…), it is countable → **many / a few /**

fewer. If not, it is uncountable → **much / a little / less**. 能数用 many，不能数用 much。

Exercises 练习

1. Which word is **uncountable**?
   A. carrot B. biscuit C. sandwich D. bread

2. How _____ eggs do we need for the cake?
   A. much B. little C. many D. lot

3. Please buy a _____ of bread from the bakery.
   A. loaf B. bar C. glass D. bunch

4. Add _____ salt to the soup. Not too much!
   A. a few B. a little C. many D. few

5. To stay healthy, we should eat _____ sweets.
   A. less B. fewer C. much D. more

6. Fill in **much** or **many**.
a) How _____ water do you drink a day? b) There aren't _____ students in the hall.
c) How _____ apples are in the bag? d) We don't have _____ time.

7. Fill in the correct container. (bowl / bar / carton / jar / bunch)
a) a _____ of honey b) a _____ of grapes c) a _____ of milk d) a _____ of chocolate e) a _____ of noodles

8. Correct the mistakes. 改错。
a) I drank two glass of milk.

_____

b) The rice are very hot.

_____

c) Can I have an advice? (Hint: advice is uncountable)

_____

9. Look at the recipe and answer. 看食谱回答。

Banana Pancakes (for 4 people)
2 ripe bananas · 2 eggs · 1 cup of flour · half a cup of milk · a little butter · a spoonful of honey
Steps: First, mash the bananas in a bowl. Next, add the eggs, flour and milk and mix well. Then, heat a little butter in a pan and pour in some batter. Cook each pancake for about two minutes on each side. Finally, put some honey on top and serve.

a) How many eggs do you need? _____ b) How much flour do you need? _____
c) What do you do first?

_____

d) How long do you cook each side? _____ e) You want pancakes for 8 people. How many bananas do you need? _____

10. Write **C** (countable) or **U** (uncountable). 写 C 或 U。
a) honey ___ b) potato ___ c) oil ___ d) mango ___ e) flour ___ f) cookie ___

Unit 5 A Stormy Night — Past Continuous, when / while 过去进行时

1. What is the past continuous? 什么是过去进行时?

It tells us an action was **in progress** at a time in the past. 过去某个时间正在进行的动作。
Form 结构: was / were + verb-ing

Subject	Positive	Negative	Question
I / He / She / It	was reading	wasn't reading	Was he reading?
You / We / They	were reading	weren't reading	Were they reading?

At nine o'clock last night, I **was watching** TV. What **were** you **doing** at 7 a.m.? — I **was having** breakfast.

2. Past continuous + past simple 两个时态一起用

A **long action** (past continuous) is **interrupted** by a **short action** (past simple). 长动作被短动作打断。

Long action 长动作 (was / were + -ing)	Short action 短动作 (past simple)
We **were having** dinner	when the lights **went** out.
While Dad **was driving** home,	it **started** to rain heavily.

when + short action (past simple): I was sleeping **when** the thunder **woke** me up.
while + long action (past continuous): **While** I **was sleeping**, the thunder woke me up.
Two long actions at the same time: **While** Mum **was cooking**, Dad **was washing** the car.

3. Weather and story words 天气与故事词汇

thunderstorm 雷雨	lightning 闪电	heavy rain 大雨	strong wind 强风
flood 水灾	blackout 停电	torchlight 手电筒	candle 蜡烛
suddenly 突然	frightened 害怕	shivering 发抖	relieved 松了一口气

Good story openings: *It was a dark and stormy night. / While I was walking home from school, ...*

> **Tip 小贴士:** If the sentence has **while**, the verb after it is usually **was / were + -ing**. If it has **when** + a sudden event, use the **past simple**. ✗ He were playing. ✓ He **was** playing.

Exercises 练习

1. At 8 p.m. last night, I _____ my homework.
   A. do B. am doing C. was doing D. were doing

2. They _____ football when it started to rain.
   A. were playing B. was playing C. are playing D. plays

3. The lights went out _____ we were watching TV.
   A. because B. so C. but D. while

Unit 6 Celebrations — Future: will / be going to 将来时

1. will 会 / 将

Use 用法	Example
Prediction (guess about the future) 预测	I think it **will** be sunny tomorrow.
Quick decision (decide now) 当下决定	"The phone is ringing." "I**'ll** answer it."
Promise 承诺	I **will** help you with your homework.
Offer 提议帮忙	Your bag looks heavy. I**'ll** carry it.

Form: **will + base verb** (for everybody). Negative: **will not = won't**. Question: **Will** you come? — Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

2. be going to 打算 / 快要

Use 用法	Example
Plans already made 已有计划	We **are going to** visit Grandpa during the holidays. (We bought the tickets.)
Something we can see will happen 有迹象	Look at the dark clouds! It **is going to** rain.

Form: **am / is / are + going to + base verb**. Negative: She **isn't going to** come. Question: **Are** you **going to** join the concert?

Future time words: tomorrow, tonight, next week, next year, soon, in two days, this weekend.

3. Festivals in Malaysia 马来西亚的节日

Festival	中文	What people do
Chinese New Year	农历新年	reunion dinner 团圆饭, give red packets (ang pau 红包), lion dance 舞狮
Hari Raya Aidilfitri	开斋节	ask for forgiveness, eat ketupat and rendang, open house
Deepavali	屠妖节	light oil lamps, draw colourful kolam, eat murukku
Christmas	圣诞节	decorate a Christmas tree, give presents, sing carols
Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋节	eat mooncakes 月饼, carry lanterns 灯笼, look at the full moon
Gawai (Sarawak) / Kaamatan (Sabah)	丰收节	harvest festivals, traditional dances and food

Unit 7 Amazing Malaysia — Comparatives, Superlatives, as … as 比较级与最高级

1. Comparatives and superlatives 比较级与最高级

Compare **two** → comparative + **than**. Compare **three or more** → **the** + superlative (often + in / of).

Rule	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 syllable: -er / -est	tall, long, high, cold	taller, longer, higher, colder	the tallest, the longest, the highest, the coldest
ends in e: -r / -st	large, wide, safe	larger, wider, safer	the largest, the widest, the safest
1 vowel + 1 consonant: double	big, hot, fat, sad	bigger, hotter, fatter, sadder	the biggest, the hottest, the fattest, the saddest
consonant + y: -ier / -iest	busy, noisy, early, pretty	busier, noisier, earlier, prettier	the busiest, the noisiest, the earliest, the prettiest
2+ syllables: more / most	famous, colourful, dangerous	more famous, more colourful	the most famous, the most dangerous
Irregular 不规则	good / bad / far / many, much / little	better / worse / farther (further) / more / less	the best / the worst / the farthest / the most / the least

2. as … as / not as … as 一样 / 不如

as + adjective + as = the same 一样: Ali is **as tall as** Ben. (both 130 cm)
not as + adjective + as = less 不如: A bicycle is **not as fast as** a car. (= A car is faster than a bicycle.)
less + long adjective: This game is **less exciting** than that one.

3. Malaysia facts 马来西亚小知识

Fact	中文
Mount Kinabalu (Sabah, 4,095 m) is **the highest** mountain in Malaysia.	京那巴鲁山是马来西亚最高的山。
Sungai Rajang (Sarawak) is **the longest** river in Malaysia.	拉让江是马来西亚最长的河。
Sarawak is **the largest** state in Malaysia. Perlis is **the smallest** state.	砂拉越最大，玻璃市最小。
Pahang is **the largest** state in Peninsular Malaysia.	彭亨是半岛最大的州。

Unit 11 Joining Ideas — Conjunctions & Punctuation 连接词与标点

1. Conjunctions 连接词

Word	Use	Example
and 和	adds information 补充	I washed the dishes **and** swept the floor.
but 但是	shows a contrast 转折	The durian smells strong, **but** it tastes good.
or 或者	gives a choice 选择	Would you like tea **or** coffee?
so 所以	shows a result 结果	It was late, **so** we took a taxi.
because 因为	gives a reason 原因	She stayed in bed **because** she had a fever.
when 当……时	time	Call me **when** you reach home.
before / after 之前 / 之后	order of events 先后	Wash your hands **before** you eat. We played **after** we finished our homework.
until 直到	up to a time	Wait here **until** I come back.
although 虽然	surprising contrast	**Although** it was raining, they continued the match.

because = reason, **so** = result: I was hungry, **so** I ate. = I ate **because** I was hungry.
In English, do **not** use "although … but" together. ✗ Although it was raining, but … (中文"虽然……但是"在英文只用一个)

2. Punctuation 标点符号

Mark	Name	Use	Example
A	capital letter 大写	start of a sentence, I, names, places, days, months, festivals	On Monday, Siti and I went to Ipoh.
.	full stop 句号	end of a statement	We are in Year 4.
?	question mark 问号	end of a question	Are you ready?
!	exclamation mark 感叹号	strong feeling, warning	Watch out! What a surprise!
,	comma 逗号	lists; after opening words; before a speech mark	I bought pens, pencils and a ruler. After lunch, we rested.

Unit 8 Modals

1. A (must)
2. D (May)
3. C (couldn't)
4. B (should)
5. D (don't have to)
6. a) You mustn't swim here. b) You mustn't walk on the grass. c) You must wear a helmet.
7. a) shouldn't b) should c) shouldn't d) should
8. a) mustn't b) don't have to c) mustn't d) don't have to
9. a) Could you lend me your eraser, please? b) Could you show me a blue cap, please?
10. a) She can **sing** very well. b) He **has** to walk to school every day.
11. a) No. Children under 12 must be with an adult. b) You must take a shower. c) Because the floor is wet and slippery. d) 5 e) No, the pool is closed on Mondays.
12. Model 范文: You must wear a helmet. You should check your brakes before you go. You must cycle on the left side of the road. You mustn't cycle with one hand or use your phone. You shouldn't cycle when it is dark — come home before seven o'clock.

Unit 9 Question Words & Possessive Pronouns

1. C (How often)
2. B (How far)
3. A (mine)
4. D (Where)
5. A (themselves)
6. a) How long b) Which c) Why d) When
7. a) Where does your mother work? b) What did you see at the zoo?
8. a) How often does Lee Ann go to the dentist? b) Who drives the school bus? c) How much does the bag cost? / How much is the bag?
9. a) his b) ours c) yours d) theirs
10. a) myself b) herself c) ourselves d) itself
11. a) For eight years. b) Any two: she arranges the books, helps pupils find information, keeps the library clean and quiet. c) Comics and adventure stories. d) Science books. e) Because she loves books, and she is happy when a child finds a book he or she enjoys.
12. Sample: 1) What is your name? 2) How long have you worked in this school? 3) What time do you start work? 4) Why do you like your job? 5) Which part of your job is the most difficult?

Unit 10 Adjectives, Adverbs, Prefixes & Suffixes

1. D (well)
2. C (boring)
3. B (a lovely big red ball — opinion, size, colour)
4. A (dishonest)
5. C (generous)
6. a) slowly b) happily c) gently d) well
7. a) excited b) frightening c) tired d) disappointed
8. a) untidy b) impossible c) disagree d) rewrite e) unlock f) impolite
9. a) careless b) kindness c) helpful d) useless

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